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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH and Breakfast
are served together with unflinching
regularity in the best homes of Richmond.
Is your morning program complete?

That Emergency Revenue Bill

THE Democrats in the House of Representatives displayed wisdom in abandoning the proposal to tax freight receipts for the purpose of raising emergency revenue. Aside from the fact that it imposed a burden upon the railroads, that they should not be called upon to bear so soon after being denied permission to raise their freight rates, there are other and tried means at hand. A sudden need for revenue is not an excuse for putting into effect new theories of taxation or the in occasion for enacting new practices. When there are proven means of meeting an emergency, experimenting is inexcusable.

A Victory for Industrial Peace

A TENTATIVE triumph for President Wilson, for the cause of industrial peace and for the great mass of people who suffer by reason of disputes between labor and capital, is registered by the acceptance by the United Mine Workers of America of the Colorado strike.

A settlement in this fashion of the civil war which has been waged for months in Colorado will do more than put an end to a situation that had grown intolerable. It will do more than restore conditions to normal. It will have the effect of rendering less probable strikes in the future, and, by demonstrating that if industrial war can be ended by peaceful means, it can be prevented by the same means, it will go far toward relieving friction between labor and capital. It prepares the way for a more sensible and less costly method of settling labor disputes.

Vera Cruz Evacuated

THE withdrawal of United States troops from Vera Cruz at this time is an action that can be justified only by results. President Wilson and his advisers think that good feeling between the United States and the Carranza government will be intensified, and that peace in Mexico will be furthered in that way. They think that the Mexico City government will be strengthened, and its prestige made greater by notice that the United States regards conditions as having reached the point of development which justified faith in Mexico's ability and desire to live under Constitutional government and to live under that form of government in peace. Only future events can prove or disprove this belief. Criticism at this time is based on fear or desire that that point of view is wrong, and will be accepted only by those who hold the opinions of the critics at higher value than the opinion of the man whose views so often in the past have proven correct.

Bryan's Treaties

SOMEHOW the choruses of unholy glee that once greeted Secretary Bryan's peace treaties are stifled now. Here and there one whose sense of humor is somewhat badly twisted than that of others emits a hollow sound supposed to indicate merriment, but usually only silence proclaims the presence of the erstwhile scoffers. There is a difference between a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Guatemala and a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain or France. One is but a proper cause for calculations from those too ignorant to know that it is but the first step of an infant, while the latter are the long, sturdy strides of a healthy, full-grown man, and entitled to respect from weaklings. One was the first brick of the foundation of a principle unknown or unaccepted by the cynical, and as such, fit subject for derision. The other is the capping of the completed structure standing forth now as a strong guard against war between the United States and the most powerful nations across the ocean. Verily, those who came to scoff have met with disappointment.

Nietzsche and War

UPON the shoulders of Nietzsche is now placed the responsibility for the war of nations. After having placed it upon Austria and then upon Germany and then upon the Kaiser, and again upon the militaristic system of Europe, those who are determined to accomplish the impossible task of finding one specific cause for it all have now fastened upon the name German philosopher. The man who, though he lost control of his own mind, declared that power is everything, and who ridiculed Christianity because it extols pity which caps power, is the latest scapegoat. Power, they tell us, is the latest scapegoat, is the God of Germany, and Nietzsche is his prophet.

The weakness of this idea is the weakness of all generalities. As the Philadelphia Record remarks, "It is not Christianity, but the philosophy of Nietzsche which lies back of war," but that is different from saying that Nietzsche's philosophy is directly responsible for this war or that it is the philosophy of the German people. In all probability, the average German knows little more about that philosophy or about Nietzsche than the average American, and subscribing to it to no greater degree. Any excess tendency toward war possessed by the average German

is due to the atmosphere, charged with war by warlike preparations and the presence of great instruments of war. The man who hears, thinks, talks, breathes war is going to war. That is the truth which exposes the hypocrisy of the contention that great military preparations make for peace. The gun-totter is always in trouble.

As applied to the German army officer, the theory of Nietzschean responsibility is more reasonable. The German army officer lives to fight. Power to him is the "one thing in life best worth possessing." War is the means to secure it, and pity and compassion are its enemies. "Teutons," he believes, as was written in the diary of a captured German officer, "are the super-race of the world. They have done everything worth doing, and it is necessary for humanity that the Teuton race shall lead. It is endowed with the greatest power, and power is the one thing in life worth possessing."

So the German officer devotes his whole education to the end, that he may possess power, that the German army may be composed of super-men to crush the world. He dreams of a Germany ruling the earth, and drinks "dem lag" to the day when England, France and Russia shall be under the heel of the Prussian jackboot. He is a disciple of Nietzsche, and to the extent that he and his kind made a final trial of conclusions between Germany and the rest of the world inevitable, Nietzsche is responsible.

A Slander Refuted

BECAUSE it has entire confidence in the intelligence of the people of Virginia, The Times-Dispatch is not even tempted to follow the example of the enemies of local self-government in substituting abusive hysteria for argument. We must, however, make an earnest protest against the insinuation of the State-wide liquor prohibitionists that the people of Virginia are actual or potential drunkards. This calumny is, by unavoidable inference, at the very root of prohibition effort; under various disguises it is perceptible in all prohibition literature and in nearly all prohibition speeches. In effect, the prohibitionists say that the people of Virginia are weaklings; those of them that are not already dipsomaniacs are likely to be; therefore, the right to govern themselves must be taken away from them.

There is no evidence to support so terrible an indictment. Our advancing prosperity, the growth of our well-ordered communities, the spread of the comforts and refinements of life, our well-founded ambitions to realize by our own efforts a future already bright with promise—none of these could be found in a State whose citizens are weaklings and incapable of governing themselves.

That portion of our population which is intemperate in its use of liquor is small in number, and is almost wholly recruited from the lowest levels of society. By education, by scientific philanthropy, these levels are being raised. But to speak of such people as all of Virginia is to emulate in language their own intemperance in another direction. To attempt to legislate for all Virginians because such people exist, has as much basis in justice and common sense as there would be in trying to abolish the eating of meat because some people are gluttons.

The incontrovertible fact that the enactment of a State-wide prohibitory law will not cut off the supply of liquor from those who desire to obtain it, but will lower its quality and place its retail distribution in the hands of criminals, has no bearing upon the point at issue—the essential temperateness of the people of Virginia and their ability to govern themselves.

To substantiate the charge that the people of this State are unworthy and incapable of communal self-government the prohibitionists should bring forward evidence that our communities are mismanaged. They are in logic bound to prove that in the conduct of local affairs the people of this State demonstrate that their actions are influenced by alcoholism. If a considerable part of the people of this State are intemperate in their use of alcohol that intemperance will be manifest in the management of their local affairs quite as much as in their personal conduct. If communal affairs in this State unmistakably show, as they do, that they are controlled by as alert, resolute and clear-minded a citizenship as is to be found anywhere in the world, then men of candid minds will freely concede that the people of Virginia are neither weaklings nor alcoholics, and have full right and ability to manage their local affairs as to them seems best.

Cooking Rabbits

THERE are numerous ways to cook a rabbit, but popular opinion has stamped a universal approval on one condition precedent to the culinary operation. It is generally conceded, and few have successfully denied, that the rabbit must first be surrounded, awed, subjugated, captured.

Pity for the outnumbered French, admiration for the courageous Belgians, sympathy for the embarrassed Britons, applause for the uncounted Russians—all these things stand aside while one wonders whether the Kaiser really figured on the agility and many-sidedness of this particular hare.

It is not too great a stretch of the imagination to believe that the Kaiser would support a motion to make all of Europe one monarchy, with all but one country colonial possessions. If asked to name the one country, to nominate the one monarch, he might blush with modesty, but he would sacrifice himself to public duty and do it. Verily, he would name both in one guess just as bravely as Colonel Roosevelt would offer himself again on the altar of public clamor, whatever that may be.

However, a rabbit's a rabbit, and you can't cook it until you catch it.

"Another poet enters," says the Columbia State. We understand everything about that but the first two words. Who is the other one, and who is this one?

Dropping bombs on private residences is one thing, and dropping them on the Kaiser's head is another. These bomb-throwing outrages should stop.

The Germans might give us an excuse that they are returning to Berlin now so as to arrive in time to greet their expected guests from Petrograd.

As excuse for lighting the firebrand, Austria declared that her position as a great power was at stake. It isn't now.

Having put the war germ in Germany, the Kaiser is now looking for the man who put the war lies in Allies.

Another example of the cruelty of the war is the repulse of the Germans before Paris.

The Germans need a new right end.

WAYSIDE CHATS WITH OLD VIRGINIA EDITORS

The memory of aged men being notoriously faulty, the venerable editor of the Newport News Post should know better than to rely upon it when quoting dates of events that happened in his youth.

A well-known music publisher being quoted as saying that it sometimes costs as much as \$5,000 to introduce a popular song, the Petersburg Index-Appeal is moved to say that "It would be worth much more than that to keep some of them from being introduced," doubtless having just heard the rural denizens of Petersburg singing, "This Is the Life."

"But it is the people who pay," says the Alexandria Gazette of wars. "The common people always pay." The common people "always have" paid is better. Somebody else is going to pay in the future—not for war, but for trying to start one. Some day they are going to hang them as they do other criminals.

We'll wager our new \$5 Knox against that considerable last year's felt of the editor of the Lynchburg Advance that when this cruel war is over they'll have to open up an employment bureau for unemployed kinks.

According to the Clifton Review, there are twenty weeklies and four dailies in the Tenth Congressional District. "We do not believe there is another district in the State that can make as good a showing," says the Review, speaking of quality as well as quantity. What have the newspapers of the other districts to say to that challenge?

The Staunton Leader speaks of "Turkey's Shrewd Move." Just how shrewd it was depends on developments, but our guess is that diplomacy has again over-reached itself. Turkey has made a move toward the block.

"Foreign envoys have been talking too much," says the Charlottesville Progress. What about lending them Yon Lind?

The Elizabeth City Progress Edition of the Norfolk paper's special editing of late has been keen to record the attractions and advantages of the North Carolina suburb of Norfolk.

WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

From the Richmond Dispatch Sept. 15, 1864.

Information reaches us, through sources that cannot be divulged just now, that a force of Federals has crossed to the north side of the James River at Curlew Neck, and has shown some signs of hostility. The object of this movement is as yet undeveloped, but there is strong evidence that it is nothing more than one of General Grant's feints. Doubtless he has thrown these troops over there to draw some of General Lee's forces from the front of Petersburg, thus weakening our defensive lines with the view of breaking in and capturing Petersburg. But General Lee is not a man to be easily fooled.

Information from Petersburg is to the effect that the Federal forces are moving in a way that indicates that they recognize the importance of regaining their lost ground on the Weldon Railroad. For that purpose they have sent a large force towards Reams Station and beyond, but General Lee was apprehensive of this move, and early last week he increased the defensive force in that section, and as a result the advance of the enemy yesterday and the day before was repulsed. We still hold the Petersburg and Weldon Road and trains over the same are still being run under the Confederate flag.

From official information it is learned that our pickets were attacked vigorously yesterday morning in front of New Market, and were driven back to the main line. In the afternoon they were reinforced, and with these reinforcements a vigorous attack was made upon the enemy and they were driven back with considerable slaughter. By night fall our picket line was re-established, where it was in the early morning.

That rapid movement of the Federals down in Dinwiddie County, with the avowed purpose of striking the Southside Railway line and crippling the supply of the army, has been repulsed. The fight that resulted in the driving back of the enemy occurred in the woods between the Vaughan and Boydston Turnpikes. The Federals were routed at every point and they have abandoned the hope of breaking these railway connections.

The very latest information from Petersburg is to the effect that the Federals yesterday made a desperate attempt to advance their lines on the Weldon-Petersburg Railway line, but were met and repulsed. Several hundred prisoners were taken in the assault.

It is now very evident that it is General Grant's purpose to get control of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, and also the Southside Road, with the view of cutting the Federal supply lines. This is with the hope of starving out the Confederates by cutting off the supply trains. General Lee sees this and he is putting forth every effort to thwart Grant's move. So far General Lee has succeeded quite well.

General Hood reports to General Bragg that the Army of Tennessee is making rapid progress. That the men are in good trim, that they have captured in several days engagements valuable stores, and that they are defeating the enemy in numerous engagements.

The remains of General John Morgan reached here yesterday afternoon by the Richmond and Danville train from Danville. They were met at the depot by a military escort, and taken to the Capital Hotel, where only a few months ago General Morgan appeared and received the homage of the people. The body was kept in the main lobby of the Capital and more than 10,000 people passed through to pay a last salute to the brave soldier and patriot. The body was kept in state until the afternoon when the funeral service, that of the Episcopal Church, was conducted by the Rev. George Patterson. The body was then removed, and under military escort, accompanied by a large number of men, where all that remained of the brave and daring General John Morgan was laid to rest in the soil of old Virginia.

From Northern exchanges it is learned that there is great opposition to the draft for new soldiers for the Federal army all over this North, especially in New York and Ohio. In these two States it is said that riots of a serious character are to be expected on the draft day.

A New York Herald dispatch says that a force of 15,000 rebels has gathered at the mouth of the Red River with the view of encountering the Federal forces in Arkansas and Northern Mississippi.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Richmond Hotel Bars.
Do any Richmond hotels conduct private bars for women?
P. H. HUBBARD.
They do not.

Full Election.
I have not paid poll tax assessed for last February. Does this fact prevent me from voting in the election this fall?
R. P. DENN.
It does not. In many places the books are not yet ready and you can't pay your taxes if you wish to do so. It is your poll tax for 1913 which must have been paid at least six months before the date of the election.

A Power.
If prohibition laws in Virginia, can the Legislature repeal a law passed by referendum when the constitutional authority is in doubt. As fifteen out of twenty-four States have repealed their laws would be wise to know how we can get out before we go in a VOTER.

We are not sufficiently clear about what your query is to attempt to answer it.

Current Editorial Comment

Germany Losing Colonies
If Germany has any territory left outside of the Continent of Europe after the war is over it will be because the British have overlooked it. British forces have already taken Togoland, Kamerun, Southwest Africa, and they have seized the German Samoa, in the Pacific, and news has just come from Australia that a British force has taken the chief city of the Pomerania, the largest island in the Bismarck archipelago. It will not be long before the world is informed that the German part of New Guinea has been attacked, and it will be surprising if the Caroline and Ladrome Islands do not surrender to a British warship. And Japan is laying siege to Kiaochow on the China coast.

The Kaiser's advisers, who did not expect the British to enter the war, will have much to explain their chief before a peace treaty is signed. They have already been rebuked for the consequences of their contemptuous allusions to a scrap of paper. And the worst is yet to come.—Public Ledger.

Explains Some Discrepancies
The wide discrepancy that appears in the stories of great victories and defeats given out from Petrograd and from Germany, Austria, sources does not necessarily imply that they are all largely fictitious. Russian Poland runs so far west between East Prussia and Galicia that it may be the seat of heavy operations which may not be at all decisive. The Germans, for instance, might repulse the invasion of East Prussia and claim a great triumph, but at the same time the Russians might be battling 200 miles nearer Berlin and threatening Posen or Thorn without having passed out of their own territory. Lemberg, which they have captured, is on a meridian considerably east of Warsaw, which the Germans do not pretend to have threatened. The geographical situation is such that the real significance of victories and defeats can only be estimated by reference to a map. On the whole the Russians seem to have had the best of it, especially in Austria, but that march on Berlin is still a matter of the future.—Philadelphia Record.

Patriotism Scores Titles
It may be in imitation of this British notion that the professors of some of the leading German universities have declared their intention of diverting themselves of such honors and degrees as have been conferred upon them by British universities and learned societies. To what length this extraordinary enterprise has been carried we cannot say, but if we are to believe the German dispatches, the professors of independent universities have not only entirely approve of it, indeed the Lokaizerger of Berlin says that Professor Rontgen, of Wurtzburg, has already disposed of the gold medal he received from the Royal Society, with the observation that he "did not want to possess the medal any longer, in view of the attitude of Great Britain, which led to her going to war against Germany."

To Save Treasures of Art
The movement started by Ambassador Harrick for international action to save famous buildings and other art treasures of Paris is one which at least that part of the civilized world is not now at war with. Paris, like London, Vienna, Rome, New York and Berlin, is a world city and its art museums and other buildings, which, in themselves or their contents, constitute rare examples of the beautiful work of man, are a part of the world's heritage. To destroy any one of these cities, or to permit destruction of its public buildings with their stores of paintings, statuary, historical relics and the like, would be to rob not merely one people, but of a very large and practical way, the effort to save the choicest parts of Paris from German guns is one that will appeal with strong force.—Kansas City Journal.

Italy Loses Abyssinian Territory.
The war of Abyssinian succession involved Italy still deeper and war went on intermittently, the natives being generally successful. The greatly outnumbered Italians and on several occasions their victories resulted in massacres, the Italians being killed almost to a man.

Finally in 1895 a terrific battle took place at Adowa, where 100,000 of Ras Menekles' troops fell upon 2,000 soldiers, Italians and their native allies. The Italian soldiers were killed and over 10,000 wounded. The result was the delimitation of the Italian-Abyssinian boundary, and Italy was left with an insignificant holding there. Three years ago Italy declared war upon Turkey because of disorder in Tripoli and its provinces which the Turkish government would not control, and because of the alleged wrongs to about 10,000 Italians in the Bos. The war was confined in many quarters, but Italy at once bombarded Tripoli and drove its garrison inland. She then landed 35,000 troops and fought several hard battles with the Arab defenders. It was charged that the Italians massacred the enemy, not even sparing women and children, but the Italian government denied this.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Letters to the Editor should not be over 250 words in length, and the name and address of the writer should accompany each communication, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write on one side of the paper, and enclose stamps if necessary. Letters to be returned, Partisan letters concerning the European war will not be published.

The Greatest Nuisance.
Sir:—The greatest nuisance is beyond the reach of the protests. Dust is eternal.
C. P. J.
Richmond, September 16, 1914.

Official Bitchness.
Sir:—I nominate the policeman who gruffly tells a respectable looking man to "move on," while ignoring the snickering, cigarette-smoking, sidewalk musher who occupies the corner of Eighth and Broad without paying rent to the city.
J. K.
Richmond, September 16, 1914.

A Plan for the Feather.
Sir:—What's the matter with a red feather? Providence gave the bright plumage to the male of the female? But why? For nothing? Only men will be left to imprint their blindness to the drab city world, and there is no harm in practicing for our future role in life.

ONE WHO WEARS ONE.
Richmond, September 16, 1914.

Comparisons.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir:—Comparisons are not only odious, sometimes they are actually insidious. Take this war for instance. People are comparing the campaigns to those of Jackson and Lee and to the last campaign of Napoleon, yet there was never a comparison like this and, we may hope, there will never be one. If we must have comparisons what is the matter with the game of football? It is more like that than any other game of the world.

FOOTBALL.
Richmond, September 16, 1914.

THE BRIGHT SIDE
Congratulations.
Sir:—When the proper time to congratulate a bride and groom has passed, I am sure they are still happy.—Philadelphia Record.

A Parting Shot.
Cholly (making a date)—Very well; I'll be there bright and early.
Miss Keen—Be there early, anyway. I won't ask the other thing.—Boston Transcript.

The Truth.
Bix—Did you ever hear an amateur angler to tell the truth?
Dix—Yes, I once heard one tell another that he was a liar.—Boston Transcript.

Woman's Quick Repartee.
The wife of General Metzinger, a distinguished French officer, whose son, a captain in the army, who was recently wounded was traveling from Switzerland to Lorraine.

She overheard a conversation between two German officers during a restaurant. One said: "Oh, I left my umbrella in a hotel in Paris." The other replied: "Never fear, you will be able to go and get it next week."

"I do not trouble yourselves," interrupted Mrs. Metzinger, "my son, who is a captain in the French army, will undertake to bring it to Berlin himself."—Chicago Tribune.

THE VULTURE

ONE OF THE DAYS BEST CARTOONS



Does the Present Titanic Struggle Mean the Downfall of Monarchy?

Remaking of Europe Series

By HERBERT CAXTON

Chap. V.—PRESENT TIME—Part 1

(Copyright 1914 by The Tribune Company.)

From about 1870 to the present year was a time of peace and industrial progress in Central and Western Europe. It is true that in some countries it was peace with the hand on the sword, and on more than one occasion the sword was nearly thrown away, but no actual break came and international relations were amicable on the surface at least.

France had some minor wars of conquest in distant colonies and went through the Boer war, which stirred the nation to a dangerous point. England had Egyptian troubles and the two Boer wars, and the Russian empire contested with Japan the mastery of the east.

Italy, like other overpopulated countries of Europe, embarked between 1870 and 1890 upon a policy of colonial conquest. In the latter part of the century some territory of the Red Sea, with the tacit consent of Great Britain and the Porte, after some explorers had been killed by natives and Italian troops, because of the Italian desire to help pacify the Sudan, lost battles between Italy and the negus of Abyssinia broke out which lasted several years. Italy's attempt to extend her zone of occupation into the Sudan was repulsed.

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The war lasted a year, and by the treaty signed in October, 1912, Turkey granted autonomy to the Libyan Province, but Italy retained the right to maintain her own system of government there, with Italian sovereignty recognized. Had it not been for the Balkan states attacking her at this time she undoubtedly would have won a more successful struggle against Italy.

Austria Improves Voting System.
Austria-Hungary made surprising progress, considering its previous reputation for conservatism. In the early years of the present period there was much factional and racial dissension, but agitation seemed to have been subsided for 35 years and the result was more satisfactory.

There was great inequality in the voting system under the Constitution of 1867, and the advantage was generally with the privileged classes, but gradually the necessities of the government caused a revision of the electoral system and little by little it was modified and improved, until finally in 1907 suffrage was made universal.

Following the Prussian triumph over Austria, Hungary has received recognition of its independence. The Emperor had been crowned King of Hungary. The influence of the German-Austria had prevented Bohemia from obtaining a similar honor. Had feeling been generally kept in the background, but this largely disappeared owing to other advantages accorded the ruling races.

All this time there was steadily growing in Austria-Hungary, as there was also in the German empire, a strong Socialist party. Under constantly extended suffrage the Socialists increased their representation in Parliament, just as was the case in Germany. When suffrage was made universal this party elected no less than eighty-seven members.

The old Emperor has been singularly unfortunate personally. The Crown Prince, Rudolf, was murdered; the Empress Elizabeth, wife of the Emperor, died by an assassin's hand, and several heirs apparent or presumptive renounced their right of succession. Archduke John, a brother, disappeared and was never heard of, and in June of this year the heir apparent, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the Emperor's nephew, also was assassinated while visiting in Bosnia.

Since the treaty of Berlin Austria had occupied Bosnia and Herzegovina, the provinces formerly belonging to Turkey. This fact was the cause of great resentment on the part of the Balkan states and of Russia, for a large part of the people of those provinces were Slavs. In 1908 Austria formally annexed the provinces, promising them a Constitution, and declaring the Sanjak of Novipazar would be given back to Turkey. She also paid Turkey about \$25,000,000 francs. Serbia made great objection to the annexation, and for a time both countries were on the verge of war.

The great powers, however, consented to arbitrate section 25 of the Berlin treaty thus leaving Austria a free hand in the two provinces, and the achievement of the Balkans. Russia agreed to this. It is believed that she was obliged to do so because Germany threatened to mobilize her troops on the Russian border unless she consented.

From that time until the Great Balkan war there was nervous suspense in all Europe.

Balkan War Under Moslem Yoke.
It will be necessary, however, to explain more about the Balkan situation, one of the most complicated questions which has ever vexed the political world. In the preceding chapter we have told the results of the Crimean war, a struggle which embittered the chief nations against each other and which brought the solution of the question no nearer than it was before. None of the Turkish dominions was satisfied, and the "sick man" as the world called Turkey, was as ill as ever. Although something of self-government was accorded some of its provinces they were still under the domination of the Sultan.

Moldavia and Wallachia were allowed to unite, with a ruler called the Prince of Roumania, but after a term of disturbance the people of the state, called the present ruler, King Carol, called the present ruler, King Carol, called the present ruler, King Carol.

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